

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1867.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.
TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or at the end of each quarter, by the agents. The daily rates will be furnished at the lowest cash rates, and no exception will be made to this rule.

American Politics.
The telegraph informs us that the work of Reconstruction in the Southern States goes slowly forward. The commanders of the five military divisions into which the lately rebellious States have been erected, are superintending the registration of both white and black voters; and the result of the elections that are shortly to come off will be to raise the late slaves to office and place their former masters at their mercy. The white population of the South greatly outnumber the black, but the Reconstruction Act under which the registration is proceeding provides that every person who took part in the late rebellion shall be disfranchised, and as nearly all the white Southerners were rebels, they cannot vote. When disfranchisement throws the political power into the hands of the negroes, they would not be following the natural instinct of human beings were they to neglect the opportunity to elevate men of their own race to positions to which they have been made eligible by Congress. How far these men, so lately freed from bondage, are capable of directing public affairs, remains to be seen. The experiment will be watched with deep interest by the civilized world. With the blacks in office the humiliation of the late rebels will be complete, and should the Confiscation Bill of Thad. Stevens—which provides for the seizure and partition of the estates owned by rebels among the loyal men of the South—be passed by Congress, their punishment will be sufficiently severe to satisfy the most radical of Radicals in the North. The situation of President Johnson, for the past eighteen months, has been a most delicate one. He has vetoed every measure passed by Congress for the government of the South, on the ground that the constitution of the country declares that Congressional legislation affecting any State of the Union, except that State be represented by at least one delegate in Congress, is illegal. None of the Southern States having been re-represented since the war broke out, Mr. Johnson maintains that no Act passed affecting the status of those States is constitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the President in the case of two of the laws passed by the last Congress, and it is difficult to foresee how the latter body will overcome the difficulty, except they decide to do away with the Court altogether—a remedy already under discussion. The Tenure of Office Act is another of the measures lately passed by both Houses of Congress that drew down the President's veto, but it was passed over the veto. This Act renders it a penal offence for any person to attempt to discharge the duties of an office to which he may have been appointed by the President, except such appointment shall have first been approved by the Senate. The Act became law in March just prior to the adjournment of Congress for three months. There are already one hundred and sixty-four vacancies in post offices and custom houses that cannot be filled because the Senate is not in session to confirm the appointments. The state of inefficiency into which the affairs of the public offices have fallen in consequence of this ill-advised law, is deplorable; and yet if the President ventures to fill the vacancies and no act justifying an impeachment has been disclosed. It is, therefore, possible that the more moderate of the Republicans, combined with the Democrats in the House, will save the President from the mortification of impeachment, or, at most, will not vote for the adoption of such a course except stronger grounds for it than at present exist, are shown. Mr. Johnson, if he succeeds in establishing a reputation for no other quality, will at any rate retire into private life with the reputation of having been one of the most firm and consistent rulers the country has yet seen. President Jackson, who thirty years ago successfully opposed the money-power of the States, and the United States Bank into the bargain, gained the sobriquet of "Old Hickory"—after an exceedingly tough kind of wood that abounds in the East—as a compliment to his unbending firmness. But his troubles were light in comparison with those with which Mr. Johnson has to contend. In General Jackson's case, he was opposed by a corrupt Congress, but was sustained by the people; while Mr. Johnson has incurred the displeasure of both the people and their representatives, and nothing short of a clean official record will save him from an ignominious expulsion from the Presidential Chair. Whether the blame rests with the People, the members of Congress, or the President, the political situation of America has not improved during the past year. The North has subdued a dangerous element in the South—an element that bred mischief and treason in by-gone days; but in its stead there has been nurtured into existence an element that may yet prove more dangerous to the body-politic than did the Southern slaveholders. The experiment of arming the slaves with the ballot is one that will either result in re-establishing peace, or will again light the fires of revolution from one end of the country to the other.

By Electric Telegraph
DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.
LEXINGTON, May 4.—Lieut. Rice, with a detachment of infantry, last night attempted to arrest the murderers of the negroes at Nicholsonville. He was resisted by a superior force, and failed. Rice and one private were wounded in the fight.
MOBILE, May 4.—The colored mass convention declared itself radical and resolved to proclaim themselves part of the Republican party of the United States and not keep up a separate organization. Should the employers discharge the negroes because they refused to obey the writ, the negroes will demand a standing army for their protection, ask Congress for further legislation, and if necessary, demand confiscation. They also resolved that it is their undeniable right to hold office, sit on juries, ride in public conveyances and be admitted to hotel tables and places of amusement.
RICHMOND, May 4.—Pollard was prohibited from delivering a lecture on Southern Chivalry at Lynchburg, Virginia.
CHARLOTTE (S. C.), May 4.—The street car is to be run. The negroes are admitted, but only a few take advantage of the privilege.
JUDGE UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, yesterday granted a writ *habeas corpus* to bring Jeff Davis before the court, which meets in Richmond on May 6th. The writ is directed to Burton, commander at Fortress Monroe. It has been placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Duncan for service, and made returnable on the 13th. Assurance has been received from Secretary Stanton that Burton will be directed to obey the writ, and that a policy of General Seward's army are believed to favor an early trial. Davis' counsel will demand trial on an unconditional discharge.
Twenty-four grand jurors for this term, five are colored.
EX MAYOR MONROE, of New Orleans, is here urging Sheridan's removal. He complains of an arbitrary enforcement of registration and removal of civil officers.
Private advices from New Orleans say the Radicals expect to carry the city in the coming election.
The Tribune's special dispatch says that if not tried in Underwood's court it is understood that Davis will come before the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, which meets on the 6th. It is rumored there will be a change of the allotment of judges. If not disposed of by those courts, there is authority for stating that the prisoner will be released by the Executive.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—Forty Apaches attacked a train near La Paz, Arizona, on the 1st inst. Killing the men, wounding two others and destroying the train. A military party is to be established between La Paz and Dale creek.
The disbursement of the treasury during the week was \$4,890,000. The receipt of internal revenue for the week was \$8,890,000. The receipt from customs from March 23d to March 30th, was \$3,168,000. The public debt bearing coin interest on May 1st was \$2,449,000; debt bearing currency interest \$687,000,000; that bearing no interest \$418,820,000. Amount in the treasury \$118,400,000.
Secretary Seward gave a State dinner to the Japanese, and afterwards a reception, at which the diplomatic corps and Cabinet and the Japanese were present. Mrs. President Juarez was also present, creating considerable sensation.
PORTERS MONROE, May 3.—Mrs. Davis went to Washington yesterday to confer with the President in regard to Jeff's release.
RICHMOND, May 8.—It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will be here on Monday. The United States Circuit Court at Richmond have received an order from the President to serve on General Burton at Fortress Monroe Commanding to place Jeff Davis in the Circuit Court on the second Monday in May.
It is stated that Davis will be kept in Libby Prison.

FRIGHTENING A GREENHORN.—While traveling up the Ohio, some years since, our boat stopped at one of the landings to take in wood. On the shore amongst the crowd, was a remarkably stupid-looking fellow, with his hands in his pockets, and his underlip hanging down. A dandy, ripe for a scrape, tipped nodes and winks all about, saying: "Now I'll have some fun. I'll frighten the greenhorn." He jumped ashore with a drawn bowie knife, and brandishing it in the face of the "green one," exclaimed: "Now I'll punish you; I have been looking for you a week." The fellow stared stupidly at the assailant. He evidently had not seen enough to be scared; but as the bowie knife came near to his face one of his huge fists suddenly vacated his pocket, and fell hard and heavy between the dandy's eyes, and the poor fellow was foundering in the Ohio "greeny" then jumped on board our boat, put his hands in his pockets, and looking around said, "May be there's somebody else here that's been looking for me a week."

A YANKEE NORMAN.—The wife of a Norman peasant having fallen dangerously ill, a physician was called in, who, after examining the patient, hinted to the husband that before assuming charge of the case he would like to be assured of a proper remuneration for his services. "Monseigneur" replied the latter, "I have here five louis, and whether you kill or cure my poor wife, the fee is yours." The woman died. Shortly after the physician presented himself with his bill, "My dear doctor," said the afflicted man, "I am delighted to see you, and am fully prepared and desirous to fulfill my promise; but first have the complaisance to reply to two simple questions: 'Did you kill my wife?' 'Certainly not.' 'So much the better; I would indeed be sorry to accuse you of having caused her death. Did you cure her?' 'Unhappily, no.' 'Too true,' replied the peasant, 'and, my dear sir, you cannot but perceive that, having neither cured nor killed the dear departed, you cannot have the slightest claim on my purse.'"

The New York Press on the Russian Treaty.
Thecession of Russian America to the United States was first made public on Sunday, March 31st. No suspicion having been previously entertained of the existence of the treaty, very little was known by the time the steamer left on the next day, either of its details or the value of the territory; the facts in relation to it, which did so much to change the feeling with which the treaty was regarded by the Senate, having been subsequently called out. The papers received, however, give the matter much prominence, and all treat it editorially. Their remarks are interesting, as showing the impressions first produced upon the Eastern public. The *Herald* of Sunday, says, in double headed type: "The announcement, to-day, of the proposed cession by Russia of all her possessions in North America to the United States, comes unexpectedly and is of great importance, both in a commercial and political point of view. Although a price is set upon the territory thus surrendered, it is, in fact, merely nominal, the value of the fisheries and the fur trade alone to our enterprising people being vastly in excess of the sum agreed upon as the purchase money. The treaty is an evidence of the close and friendly relations existing between the two great powers, and evinces the concurrence of the Russian Government in the policy which denies to European monarchies the right to build up kingdoms and dominions on the American continent. With Russian America in our possession, it will need but the annexation or absorption of British Columbia and Vancouver Island to give us the whole of the Pacific coast north of Mexico as our own; and in one way or another this result will be accomplished. We cannot conceive that our position on the Pacific shall be broken between Washington Territory and Russian America, when the latter is fairly in our possession. It will be well for England if she is discreet enough to profit by the example of Russia, and to withdraw gracefully from a continent where her institutions are out of place and where her intrigues can only bring trouble upon her Colonies and humiliation to her Government at home. The acquisition of the new territory is of especial importance at the present time, when the trade of the United States with China and Japan is being so satisfactorily developed. On the next day the same paper says: "Seven millions for Russian-America! Is the country worth the money? It covers an area of 481,278 square miles, equal to that of all the country east of the Alleghany Mountains, from Maine to Mississippi inclusive, an area from which we could cut out territories of the size of New York, and still have considerable amount left. This Russian corner of America is watered by a river, the Kichikna, which, upon the map, appears as respectable a figure as the Mississippi. As for the agricultural and manufacturing resources of this glorious acquisition we cannot say much. * * * * * In this view, in point of fact, so far is this new purchase from being worth seven millions of dollars that it may be pronounced, barring the fish oil and beaver skins, utterly worthless and good for nothing. Seven millions of dollars for a country, looking only at its products, is unquestionably a high price, compared with the splendid Louisiana purchases from the first Napoleon for fifteen millions. Politically considered, however, this cession of Russian-America becomes a matter of great importance. It indicates the extent to which Russia is ready to carry out her *entente cordiale* with the United States. It involves a delicate hint from the Czar to England and France that they have no business on this continent; it places the British possession of the Pacific coast in the uncomfortable position of a hostile Cockney with a watchful Yankee on each side of him; and it involves a warning that his best policy will be to sell out and leave the Pacific seaboard, from Mexico to Behring's Straits, in the unbroken possession of Brother Jonathan. We know that Mr. Seward has always had a weakness for the annexation of Canada; and this treaty which he has concluded with Russia is only a flank movement for that great object. It is a step gained, a foothold secured for closer and more decisive operations. The Czar is now, we have no doubt, absorbed in the Eastern question, and he may have an Eastern programme in view which looks more to another collision with France and England than to an alliance with either of them. If so, he naturally seeks a closer friendship with the United States; but whatever may be his designs, the military advantages offered us against England in the cession proposed are apparent in a glance at the map. England, no doubt, had she been approached with this offer from Russia, would have promptly accepted it, in order to keep off the United States, and to be in the transfer of this territory, with its vast, perilous, seeks rather to strengthen a friend than an enemy, in view of future contingencies. The Times makes the treaty the text for a glorification of Mr. Seward's diplomacy, alludes to his efforts to get a foothold in the West Indies, and adds: "It now appears that on the opposite quarter of the globe Mr. Seward has been at the same time engaged in the prosecution of a project of equal magnitude and importance. He has secured from the Russian Emperor the cession to the United States of the whole of that gigantic tract marked on the map as Russian possession in North America. * * * * * By this acquisition the United States control the entire Pacific Coast for forty degrees of latitude, except the five degrees still held by Great Britain. Our coast line on the western side of the continent is nearly twice that we hold on the eastern side. The main importance of this acquisition grows out of its bearing with our future trade with Japan, China, and the other countries of Eastern Asia. The time must come, and that ere long, when this country will control and regulate the trade of that continent. The traffic, which has never yet found its way to the nations which enjoy it. Many now living will see the day when the Pacific coast will be as thickly studded with ports and cities as the Atlantic is now, and when the Pacific Ocean will be covered with commercial fleets, exchanging between the Asiatic and American continents the productions of each. And it seems inevitable that all that commerce should be American. The Tribune denounces the scheme, considering it another effort to cover up the failure of the Administration at home, and calls upon the Senate to refuse its consent, and the House, in case the treaty is ratified, to refuse to vote the purchase money. It says: 'The getting of all this land offers us no advantage that can counterbalance the objections to the treaty, when we come to deal with it as a matter of public policy of grave moment to this Republic. Of course, there are no arguments that will have any weight with the "manifest destiny" mob, who believe we ought to annex all British America at a week's notice. But we are confident that sober-minded people will not be blinded by the glitter of the prizes held out to them. When can be said in favor of the acquisition is said in the dispatches with which the State Department has favored the public press. The objections to it may be summed up briefly:—First—We have more territory than we want. The United States now covers an area of three millions of square miles. At the close of the war for independence, we had 820,580 square miles, to which we added

Queen's Birthday.
24th MAY.

more than as much again by the purchase of Louisiana; 66,000 when we got Florida; 318,000 with Texas; 308,852 by the Oregon treaty, and by our extraordinary bargains with Mexico 550,455 more. We have at this moment hundreds of millions of acres which the end of this century will not assimilate. We have 12,000 miles of sea coast unexplored for its laborers. On the Pacific coast, our flag covers 2,271 miles. Russian America would give us about four hundred thousand square miles of territory, and it would give very nearly double the length of our coast line. Second—The tendency of Republics is to expand beyond the limit of economical control. To the already vast domain embraced within our jurisdiction, it is proposed to add a territory sparsely inhabited by Indians and traders. This will involve the establishing at once of a Territorial Government, the building of forts, arsenals, government offices, the employment of troops and ships of war, and the paying of a legion of public officials, good mainly for drawing their salaries. Nobody will pretend that for many years this territory will begin to pay expenses. It is to cost us seven millions of dollars in hard cash (greenbacks not being a legal tender at present), and this money we give to the Government to be used by them as they see fit, for the purpose of settling more bonds in Europe at seventy cents on the dollar, or which, again, interest will have to be paid by laying fresh taxes on our already sorely burdened people. It is a luxury we are in no condition to afford. Third—But it is not even a luxury—We have literally no use for this territory, if we acquire it. We do not want any more naval depot on the Pacific than we now have. If the superabundant energy of Young America cannot find fields wide enough in the moon-cupied lands of the Great West, in the yet almost untouched resources of the mining States and Territories, we can secure additional facilities by a commercial treaty with Russia. If it is willing to sell all, she will sell part. But it is idle to talk of a ceding land or of needing more fisheries and fur-trading, while labor is scarce in three-fourths of the United States, and capital is daily sought for the development of resources that promise the sturdiest and richest returns to the investor and the State. Still less is there any call for the occupation of Russian-America for "strategical" purposes. In peace, such occupation will require an enormous outlay to maintain a warlike establishment. In war it will prove alike useless for aggression, and an incubation for defense. Against what dwellers at the North Pole do we propose to commence a campaign? Fourth—The territories we have acquired from Mexico—Arizona, New Mexico, &c.—have cost us a great deal more than they give us. They are a drain upon our resources instead of a help to them. By so much as Russian-America is more distant, inaccessible and inhospitable, would it be more costly than either for our most recent acquisitions. We have no room for statistics, but the facts are too notorious to be called in question. Finally, the mere suggestion, which is put forward at least semi-officially, that the occupation of Russian-America will be a sort of a menace to Great Britain by interposing between her American colonies and the Pacific, ought to convince the whole people. We have no occasion to be dealing in impertinences. If we want a quarrel with that power, we can have it any day without going to the North Pacific ocean for a pretext. We see no reason to suppose Great Britain would quarrel—how could she? But we put ourselves in the attitude of seeking ostentatiously the friendship of a power not friendly to England, and of contracting what is tantamount to an alliance for the sake of an effort. It is the beginning—or perhaps not the beginning, but rather another step in the long foregone to our traditions and alien to our interests. We cherish a hearty good will toward Russia, but we are utterly opposed to being drawn into any sort of alliance with her, other than commercial and peaceful. This treaty, if consummated, will prove a dangerous precedent and a stimulus to further entanglements.

A Mormon Miracle.
Toward the close of a fine summer's day a farmer in one of the Western States found a respectable looking man at his gate, who requested permission to pass the right under his roof. The hospitable farmer readily complied. The stranger was invited into the house and a good and substantial supper set before him. After he had eaten, the farmer who appeared to be a jovial, warm hearted, humorous, and withal, shrewd old man, passed several hours in pleasant conversation with his guest, who seemed to him, at all times, both a good body and a good mind; yet, as if depressed, and gloomy, his companion, replied cheerfully and agreeably to whatever was said to him. Finally he pleaded fatigue and illness as an excuse for retiring to rest, and was conducted by the farmer to an upper chamber, where he went to bed. About the middle of the night the farmer and his family were awakened by the most dreadful groans, which they soon ascertained proceeded from the chamber of the traveller. On going to investigate the matter, they found that the stranger was in agony, and uttering such dreadful cries, apparently without any consciousness of what was occurring around him. Everything that kindness and experience could suggest was done to relieve the sick man, but all efforts were in vain; and, to the consternation of the farmer and his family, the guest expired in a few hours. In the midst of this trouble and anxiety, at an early hour in the morning, two travellers came to the gate and requested entertainment. The farmer told them that he had just buried a man who had been afflicted with a most dreadful disease, and that he was now in the greatest confusion, on account of a sudden death, the particulars of which he proceeded to relate to them. They appeared to be much surprised, and grieved at the poor man's calamity, and politely requested to see the corpse. This, of course, the farmer readily granted, and conducted them to the chamber in which lay the dead body. They looked at it for a few moments in silence, and then the eldest of the pair gravely told the farmer that they were clerics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and were empowered to work miracles, even to the extent of raising the dead; and that they felt quite assured they could bring to life the dead man before them. The farmer was, of course, considerably astonished at the quality of the persons who addressed him, and rather incredulously asked them if they were quite sure they could do all they proposed to. "Oh, certainly," not a doubt of it. The Lord has commissioned us expressly to work miracles, in Jesus' name, and the scriptures are full of examples of the power of our God to work miracles, even to the extent of raising the dead; and that they felt quite assured they could bring to life the dead man before them. 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THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1887
Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTERED
May 14—Strs New World, Windsor, Port Townsend
Star Line, Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Star Line, Wright, San Juan
CLEARED
May 14—Strs E. Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Sch. Groul, r. Williams, Port Townsend
Star Line, Wright, San Juan
SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY—
This voluminous, comprehensive and useful
work (which has just been handed up by the
Agent, Mr. Harnett) contains a fund of in-
formation of value to residents on this coast.
The book comprises 1008 pages, upwards of
600 of which contain reading matter. The
first part of the work contains the organiza-
tion of the different departments of the
Federal Government of the Pacific Coast,
and the officers thereof, with a variety of
useful data of a general character; the or-
ganization of the different States and Terri-
tories on the Pacific Coast, and the officers
attached thereto, with appropriate references
to the various departments of each, and a
carefully prepared exhibit of the resources
of the States and Territories included in the
plan of the work. In this department the
agricultural, the mineral, the commercial and
the manufacturing interests have each re-
ceived careful attention, and a large amount
of valuable information, including an impor-
tant contribution upon the mineral resources
of California, by W. S. Keyes, Esq., will be
found contained therein, more complete and
thorough in its details than any hitherto pub-
lished. Part second embraces a gazetteer
of the counties, cities and towns of the Pacific
Coast, the local officers governing the same,
with the address of each merchant, manu-
facturer and professional man residing there.
Part third includes a classified Business
Directory, containing the name of each mer-
chant, manufacturer, and professional in the
States of California, Oregon, Nevada, the
Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana,
and Utah, and the Colony of British Colum-
bia, arranged under the head of the business
or profession in which he is engaged. The
number of different addresses referred to in
these various departments of the work ex-
ceeds forty thousand. An analytical table of
contents, and a full and complete index, are
added, which will exhibit at a glance the
variety and character of the subjects referred
to in the work, and greatly facilitate reference
thereto. The Business Directory of British
Columbia contains the names of most of our
prominent business men and a short descrip-
tion of the principal towns. The following
is said of Victoria:
Victoria.—Incorporated by Royal Charter,
and P. O. This town, the capital of the
former Colony of Vancouver's Island, is
situated about 850 miles north of San Fran-
cisco, and may be justly regarded as the
most important seaport on the coast. The
harbor is safe and easy of access, the vessel
drawing 14 or 15 feet of water, at all times,
but vessels over that draught require the
highest spring tides. This deficiency is
made up, however, by the adjacent harbor of
Esquimalt, which can be entered at all sea-
sons of the year, and where all the vessels of
the British North Pacific Squadron lie.
Victoria is a free port, and the increase of
steam communication with the American
Territories has already attracted an equal
number of business. The island is rich in
mineral gold, copper, iron and coal. Its ex-
tensive coal fields, stretching a long distance
on the east side of the island and the main
land, give it an especial interest and im-
portance to San Francisco. The town is well
laid out with beautiful suburban scenery and
drives. For eight months in the year the
climate cannot be surpassed, and as a summer
resort for tourists and invalids, it is un-
exceptionable. The town contains many
handsome buildings and substantial wharves,
and its municipal affairs are regulated by a
Council and Mayor. Population estimated at
4,000.
RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—We have the
Nor'wester of March 24, which says:—"By
the Northern packet, which arrived last
week, we have later dates from Fort Youcon
to June 8th, 1886. Mr. Ketchum, of the In-
ternational Telegraph Company, with an ex-
ploring party, were at the Youcon near the
Mission. Should Mr. Ketchum's exploration
prove successful, a steamboat with a barge
in tow will ascend the Youcon nearly 1200
miles, with a view to commence operations
for a telegraph line. The party will pass the
winter at Fort Youcon. We understand
from his Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's
Land that Mr. Robert McDonald, the Mis-
sionary in remote Northern districts, has
been very successful in his efforts of Chris-
tianity among the Indians and Esquimaux;
he reports over 100 baptisms. Mr. O'Connor,
a Canadian who has for two or three years
been trading and mining on the Saskatche-
wan, has been drowned in the Lac la Biche.

For FRASER RIVER.—The steamer Enter-
prise sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning
for New Westminster. Among the passen-
gers were His Lordship the Bishop of Colum-
bia and Mrs. Hills, His Honor the Chief
Justice, Mrs. Needham and daughter, Mr.
Ethridge, of the H. B. Co., Registrar Alston,
and a few others, to join His Excellency
Governor Seymour's extensive party to Yale.
About twenty persons left for the upper
country, and considerable freight was
shipped.

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA.—The Toronto
Globe of the 22nd of March, contains the
large heading—over a telegraphic dispatch
from New Westminster—of "British Colum-
bia for Confederation." The despatch was
sent by Hons. DeCosmos and Barnard, and
announces the unanimous vote of the Legisla-
tive Council in favour of joining the Confed-
eration. Canvassing by candidates for the
House of Commons is actively progressing,
and a good many politicians have offered
themselves as members.

HEAVY FAILURE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A
delayed despatch states that on the 8th in-
stant attachment suits were commenced
against J. H. Lecount, as follows: 15th Dis-
trict Court, Wm F. Alwood, \$15,000; 12th
District, F. Isaac et al., \$48,105; John S.
Hodge, \$4,633 92; Jos. H. Frank, \$716 59
4th District, Joel Gray, \$1,300; Wm H.
Barles, \$95,100. Total, \$172,854.

VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—Third-class
fring, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. By
order, J. GORDON VINTY, Lieut. and Adj.

REAL ESTATE TAXES FOR 1885-6.—Com-
plaint is made that the Sheriff declines to
receive money for taxes due in 1885-6, and
Mr. Elliott explains that the list left with him
is imperfect, and that to avoid confusion he
has written to the Governor requesting per-
mission to consult the lists now under lock
and key at the Treasury. The folly of keep-
ing the Treasury closed is every day becom-
ing more apparent.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—Just received at this
Establishment by Express, the prettiest Bon-
nets and Hats ever imported into the colony
and of the fashions now prevailing in
Europe, the goods having only left England
on the 17th March; also, the latest styles of
Trimmings, Lace Shawls, Silk Mantles,
Jackets, Billants, French Prints, and every
description of Spring Goods.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer Woolla-
cott attempted to arrest a drunken Siwash on
Monday night, when he was set upon and
assaulted by the fellow. After a long strug-
gle, the officer succeeded in getting him into
the station house and yesterday he had to pay
\$1 25 for being drunk and \$10 for being
bellicious.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir Jame
Douglas, with a number of the members of
the Victoria and Vancouver Lodges, and the
Union Lodge of New Westminster, started
for Nanaimo yesterday morning to instal the
new Lodge.

THIS VALUE.—The one Penny who was
confiscated by the Police for counterfeiting a
civilian, was valued at \$15 by the naval
authorities, by whom he was received yester-
day. Rather a high priced coin.

ROBERT.—A small cabin, near the Springs,
occupied by a waterman, was entered yester-
day by thieves, and cleared of its con-
tents. Some money was also obtained as
part of the booty. Two Celestials, who
were working near by, are suspected.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—J. P. Davies & Co.
yesterday sold by auction the following prop-
erty, at the prices annexed:—Lot 1058,
Yates street, with improvements, \$260, and
Lot 1063, same street, for \$95.

The Savage Mining Company have de-
clared a dividend of \$150 per foot, payable
on the 8th May. The surplus carried over
is from \$70,000 to \$80,000. This is a
monthly dividend.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A great column
of smoke which rose yesterday from the
mountains in the vicinity of Leech River,
preluded the prevalence of a fire in the
forest.

COMMISSION.—The real estate tax com-
mission will meet to-day, at noon, to take
evidence.

The Active will be due here to-day.

Auction Sales.
AUCTION.
Friday, May 17th,
J. A. M'CREA
WILL SELL
AT SALESROOM
Wharf Street
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON
THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER
Nanaimo Packet,
26 4-10 Tons Register,
As she now lies, at Messrs Dickson & Camp-
bell's Wharf,
Well found in Sails, Rigging, Anchor,
Chains, &c., and Licence paid to the
29th April, 1888.

ALSO
The well-known Fast Sailing
Sloop Red Rover,
As she now lies, at Messrs Sprout & Co.'s
Wharf. She has just undergone thorough
repairs, and is well found in Rigging,
Sails, Anchor, Chain, &c.

ALSO
600 lbs. Liverpool Salt
500 do Rice, in mats
400 do Bread, &c., &c. my 15
Wanted
A RESPECTABLE BARMAID AT THE
Commercial Hotel Government street.
Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 noon.
ISAAC HINGOISE,
Proprietor, my 15 1w
Victoria, V. I., May 12, 1887

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNDER-
signed must be sent to him for settlement on or
before Tuesday next, the 14th inst.
J. J. SOUTHWICK,
Wharf street,
my 13 1w

Notice.
A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS
of George Ball, of Humboldt street, a bankrupt,
will be held at my office here, on Tuesday, 21st May,
instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to resolve that the estate be
wound up under a deed of arrangement.
JOHN O'LEARY,
Solicitor for George Ball,
Government street.
my 11 1w

NOTICE.
MR GEORGE HANSON BEGS TO IN-
form his friends and the public that the business of
the
IDENTICAL SALOON,
YATES STREET,
Will in future be carried on by him, on his own account,
notwithstanding the Bankruptcy of Mr George Ball.
Victoria, May 10th, 1887. my 11 1w

Tenders Wanted.
SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO
The Churchwardens Holy Trinity Church, New West-
minster, will be received at the Post Office, New West-
minster, up to Twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 1st
of June, for the construction of a rubble stone church.
Tenders may be sent in for the building in whole, or
for the stone work, wood work and plastering separately.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to
W. J. ALLEN, New Westminster, or to Mr. McLENNAN,
Victoria. my 13 1w

Notice to Shippers.
HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS
with Steamer Enterprise, running from Soda
Creek to the Golden Horn, all freight shipped by Steamer
Enterprise from Soda Creek to the Golden Horn, and
consigned to the undersigned, will be charged at the
rate of \$30 per ton, which includes charges of steamer
and wharfage from Soda Creek to the Golden Horn, a saving
of \$10 per ton on freight shipped by any other line.
J. R. FLEMING,
Agent, Steamers Enterprise and Hope,
my 13 1w

Municipal Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
Municipal Rate for the year 1887, with the addition
of five per cent, must be paid on or before the 20th inst.,
in default of which the provisions of the Municipal By-
Law will be enforced.
By order of the Mayor and Council,
WM LEIGH, Town Clerk,
City Council Chambers, Victoria, B. C., April 29, 1887
ap 22 1w

NOTICE.
PARTIES INTERESTED TO MESSRS
Lawrence Clark & Joyce, of Victoria, are requested
to make payment forthwith, to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
Wharf street,
Victoria, May 7th, 1887. my 7 1w

TENDERS
WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO THE
steamer Enterprise with meat for one year.
For further particulars apply on Board.
J. SWANSON, my 10

FEMALE INFIRMARY.
A RESIDENT NURSE WANTED.
Remuneration—Gentle and Candor, and \$25 per
month. When no patients are in Hospital, only coals
and candles allowed. Apply to
MRS CRIDGE, Fairfield.
my 9

G. D. CLARKE & Co
Stock & Produce Dealers
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
bought and sold, or stored and sold on commission.
Horses, Work Gait and Live Stock of every descrip-
tion for sale at reasonable rates.
Order left at the Office, Johnson street, one door above
corner of Douglas, or at the Victoria Market, corner
of Washington and Johnson streets, promptly at-
tended to.
165 3rd St W
165 3rd St W
165 3rd St W

Auction Sales.
J. P. Davies & Co
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, Salesroom Fireproof Stone Build-
ing, Wharf Street near Yates.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
NOTICE.
In connection with our Real
Estate business, we have had
made, by competent Surveyors,
two large Maps, each 6 feet
square, of the City of Victoria,
together with the Suburban
Property, &c., &c.; also, a large
Map of Esquimalt and the sur-
rounding Property. fe 25

Real Estate
Important Sale of
New Westminster and other
Property,
In Bankruptcy.
J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
Have been instructed by the Trade Assignees
in the Estate of
THOMAS HARRIS,
(MESSRS FRANKLIN & WILSON)
TO SELL
BY AUCTION.
AT SALESROOM,
Wharf Street,
Tuesday, May 21st,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON
The Following Desirable
PROPERTY
ALL these certain pieces or parcels of
excellent hay land, situated midway between
the mouth of the Fraser and New West-
minster, containing (250) two hundred and
sixty acres (more or less), together with the
barns and other improvements thereon.
—ALSO—
TOWN LOT (15) fifteen, in Block eleven
(11), New Westminster, situated at the corner
of Merchant square, having a frontage of
one hundred and thirty-two feet (132) on
Columbia street.
ALSO
THAT eligible Town Lot, situated on the
corner of Lytton square, New Westminster
(fronting the river), having a frontage of
sixty-six feet (66), by a depth of the same
size, together with the improvements thereon,
comprising the first-class brick warehouse,
and two stores, which are rented at \$37 50
per month; the warehouse is at present un-
occupied.
ALSO
THE well located Half Lot, No. one, in
Block 7, N. W., with residence and butcher
shop, rented and occupied by Mr Dickenson,
at the low rental of forty dollars per month.
ALSO
Esquimalt Property.
THAT desirable Town Lot, known as
No. (3) three, in Sellick's plan, situated on
Wharf street, having a frontage of (20)
twenty feet by a depth of (100) one hundred,
rented to Mr Fisher, at \$10 per month.
For further particulars and maps of the
property apply to
J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Wharf street.
Acts of Purchase at Buyer's Expense.
my 13

Easy Shaving.
FRED PARKER STILL AT HIS OLD
Stand on Johnson street, for doors from Wharf
street, and continues to work at prices to suit the times
Shaving..... 12 1/2 cents
Hair Cutting..... 25
Shampooing..... 25
ap 20

Auction Sales.
AUCTION.
FOR SALE,
70 HORSE-POWER
P. M. BACKUS HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED
by the owner to sell by Public Auction, at his
Salesroom, Wharf street, on the 25th day of May next,
at 11 o'clock, a. m., if not otherwise disposed of:
One Second-hand Steam Engine, 70 horse power,
English manufacture; constructed on the High and
Low Pressure principle.
High Pressure Piston, 13 1/2 inches diameter, 30 inches
stroke, working from rocking beam, central between
cylinder and end.
Low Pressure Piston, 19 inches diameter, 48 inches
stroke, working from end of rocking beam.
Hot water pump placed under high pressure cylinder
and connected to lower piston rod of high pressure cylin-
der.
Also a cast-iron circular tank frame, for 6 run, of 4
feet 4 Mill stones, together with all the requisite sta-
ting, wheels, pulleys and gearing, in all about 36 tons
more or less, which are now in warehouse of Messrs.
Sprout & Co. store street.
In addition to the foregoing, there are Shelling and
Wheat Screens, and one cylindrical Stunt Machine.
ap 27 2w

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